

County Borough of West Hartlepool.



HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1911,

BY

B. E. Gamlen, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., B.M.A.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

WEST HARTLEPOOL:

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1912.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

ALDERMAN CLARKSON, (*Chairman*).

„ JOHNSON.

„ WILSON.

COUNCILLOR BROWN.

„ COLEMAN.

„ EDGAR.

„ FRYER, (*Vice-Chairman*).

„ MASON.

„ RELTON.

„ RYAN.

„ G. P. THOMPSON.


„ T. F. THOMPSON.

„ THORNTON

His Worship the Mayor is Ex-Officio a Member of all Committees.

H. E. GAMLEN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., B.M.A.,

Medical Officer of Health.



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County Borough of



West Hartlepool.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health and
Education Committees.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my First Annual Report on the Health and Sanitation of the Borough, together with particulars and Reports of Sanitary Inspections, of the School Nurse, and of Medical Inspectors of School Children.

POPULATION.

The Census Population at the middle of 1911 was 63,932, of which number 209 belonged to the floating population, and my returns are calculated upon this.

Returns for 1910 were calculated upon a population of 70,000, the result being that the death rate which was given as 13.4 was in reality 14.98 per 1,000.

The number of inhabited houses is 13,452 giving an average number of persons per house of 4.7. There are still many cases of overcrowding, the abolition of which would greatly reduce the sickness and lower the death rate, particularly among infants and children.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in 1911 in the Borough was 1,852. Of these 942 were boys and 910 girls. 6 of these births belonged to other districts, and 8 births occurred in other areas which really pertained

to this Borough. The birth rate of the Borough is thus equivalent to 29 per 1,000. This is considerably greater than that of England and Wales, which is 24.8. 29, however, compares very unfavourably with that of 1902 when the local rate was 37.6. Of the total births 54, or 3 per cent were illegitimate.

The births were distributed as follows :—

Population, 1911 Census, excluding floating population.	Wards.	Births.	Birth rate per 1,000, estimated population.
9,000	North	257	28.55
10,614	West	273	25.72
8,662	Park	164	18.93
14,144	South-West	466	32.94
7,496	South-East	289	38.55
8,215	Central	261	31.77
3,327	North-East	86	25.84
2,265	Seaton	56	24.72
<hr/> 63,723	Total	<hr/> 1,852	

It will be noticed that the birth rate is lowest in the Park, Seaton, West, and North-East Wards in the order given, and highest in the South-East, South-West, Central and North, also in the order given.

DEATHS.

During the year, 1,007 deaths were registered in the Borough. Of these 9 did not belong to the Borough, and 22 belonging to the district died elsewhere. Of the registered deaths 876 persons died in their homes, 87 in the Union, 33 in the Cameron Hospital, 8 in the Hartlepoons Hospital, 1 in the Port Sanitary Hospital, and 2 were found drowned from ships in the dock. The death rate for the Borough is 15.64 per 1,000. That of England and Wales for 1911 is 14.3. The deaths and death rates for the year in the various Wards are as follows :—

Population.	Wards.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
9,000	North	122	13.55
10,614	West	144	13.56
8,662	Park	114	13.16
14,144	South-West	221	15.62
7,496	South-East	126	16.80
8,215	Central	163	19.84
3,327	North-East	89	26.75
2,265	Seaton	28	12.36
<hr/> 63,723	Total	<hr/> 1,007	

It will be noticed that the death rate in the North-East Ward (26.75,) is proportionately very high and in the detailed analysis of deaths it is noteworthy that the excess is in Premature Births, Chest Ailments, Whooping Cough, Phthisis and Accidents. Compared with the averages of the other combined Wards, we find Premature Births is 4.5 times, Chest Ailments 1.5 times, Whooping Cough 3 times, Phthisis twice, and Accidents 5 times. Compared with individual wards the North-East has double the death rate of either the North, West or Park Wards.

On further working out the Mortality Statistics for the various Wards and allowing for their proportionate population, the Central Ward has twice as many deaths as the average for the Borough. In the South-East Ward there is an excessive proportion, whilst in the Park Ward there are half as many as the proportion. The heavy rate in the Central Ward is partly accounted for by the excess of infants and consequent overcrowding, and the decrease in the Park Ward again is due to the smaller number of births, the more recently erected property, and an absence of overcrowding.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year under notice, 236 infants under one year died in the Borough, being 11 less than during the previous year. This gives a mortality of 127 deaths per 1,000 births registered. The average infantile mortality for England and Wales for the same period is 128. This rate is relatively high, and every endeavour ought to be made to reduce this heavy mortality. A large number of these deaths are preventable and seeing that the birth rate is gradually declining it becomes a very serious question, as the infantile death rate is a fairly accurate index of the Sanitary Conditions and Administration of the Borough. This large number of deaths is mainly due to premature birth, atrophy and debility, marasmus, diarrhoea and respiratory troubles.

The main causes of these diseases are preventable. Ignorance and neglect on the part of the parents; bottle feeding, together with carelessly prepared food; exposure to inclement weather; dwellings which are damp and dirty, having unsanitary out-premises and unhealthy surroundings--these give rise to dust and are a breeding ground for flies, which contaminate unprotected food. Another important cause is the lack of personal cleanliness in the preparation of food, and in the cleansing of the utensils used.

CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER 1 YEAR.

Measles	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	10
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	53
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	11
Pneumonia	...	...	...	18
Bronchitis	...	...	...	40
Debility, Premature Birth, Maramus				73
Acteletasis	...	...	...	4
Other causes	...	...	...	26
Total				236

DISTRIBUTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.

Ward.	Deaths.	Mortality rate.
North ...	31	120
West ...	32	117
Park ...	15	91
South-West ...	64	137
South-East ...	35	121
Central ...	38	145
North-East ...	14	163
Seaton ...	7	125
236		

The Infantile Mortality rates in the various wards are given in the above tables, and considering that the Borough is situated on the sea board and has an efficient drainage system the rates in some of the wards are surprising. Your attention is particularly drawn to some the wards where the infantile death rates are greatly in excess, as it is in these wards where overcrowding, dilapidated property and sanitary defects abound.

The North-East Ward shows a mortality rate of 163 and considering the conditions existing in some of its areas, you can quite understand why it is the worst. This Ward requires much improvement in order to rectify these defects.

The Central Ward with its Infantile Mortality rate of 145 also contains a large amount of property demanding close attention.

The South-West Ward has an Infantile Mortality rate of 137 which is exceedingly high, considering that in this Ward we have only a few places where marked unsanitary spots can be traced.

One would naturally expect to find the South-East Ward with a higher mortality than the South-West, yet in this ward it is only 121.

Seaton Ward has 125, but this high rate is due to the inclusion of Longhill. Seaton alone, shows a fairly low death rate.

In consequence of the modern property and less overcrowding, lower rates naturally prevail in the Park, West and North Wards.

THE SEVEN CHIEF EPIDEMIC ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths occurring from the chief epidemic diseases are :—

1.	Smallpox	...	...	...	0
2.	Measles	...	...	...	5
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	24
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	15
6.	Continued Fever (Typhoid Fever)				1
8.	Epidemic Diarrhœa	...	...	...	97
Total					142

The Zymotic Death Rate is 2.2 per 1,000 of the Population.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 1911, 118 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, but fortunately there were no deaths. The prevalence of Scarlet Fever has nothing to do with the Sanitary conditions of the district though in an overcrowded unsanitary area, septic and fatal cases are more liable to be prevalent. The disease is kept alive by mild cases which have been missed, and by cases which have infected others before the fever has been recognised either by parent or Medical Attendant. The infection from premises and infected clothing has some influence, but not nearly to the extent that in the past it has been credited with. The greatest influence is by personal contact and the limited accommodation in the School Cloak Rooms. I have come across children excluded from school for a skin complaint which turned out to be Scarlet Fever in the peeling stage.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 66 cases of Diphtheria notified during the year, of which 15 were fatal. The mortality rate is very high. The popular opinion that the disease is caused by a bad smell from a drain is incorrect. Sanitary defects in any particular area may, by lowering the standard of Health, make

one more liable to infection, and if infected, increase the virulence of the disease, but in no other way. It is almost impossible to correctly differentiate Diphtheria from some form of sore throat, except by a bacteriological examination of the secretion of the throat.

To facilitate the diagnosis, the Medical Practitioners are encouraged to send specimens from infected throats for bacteriological examination (which in the case of poor persons will be examined at the Town's expense) and in the meantime, they may obtain a gratuitous supply of antitoxin. These facilities are not taken advantage of to the extent they might be.

Diphtheria in Children is very insidious at the commencement of the illness and it is generally only observant parents who recognise that the child is really ill. Some days afterwards, when the throat is blocked with secretions it is easy enough to recognise. Every day of delay makes the success of adequate treatment less hopeful and if all suspicious cases of sore throat in children were treated with antitoxin, the fatality of the complaint would be greatly diminished.

There were 13 suspicious cases of sore throat bacteriologically examined, of which 9 proved to be diphtheritic.

TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 17 cases of Typhoid Fever during the year 1911, one death resulting. The mortality rate is low.

Infected houses not supplied with W.C.'s should have their night soil removed twice instead of once a week (as at present), especially during the summer months.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case notified. There were 3 deaths certified.

ERYSIPELAS.

20 cases notified, none of which were fatal.

MEASLES.

There were 5 fatal cases of Measles in 1911, but I hardly think this represents the full mortality from this disease.

An attack of Measles is not considered seriously by many parents. Between the ages of two and four, the ensuing complications of acute bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia are responsible for a heavy infantile mortality during an epidemic.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough was responsible for 24 deaths in 1911. 10 died under the age of 1 year, 6 between the ages of 1 and 2 years, and the remainder between the ages of 2 and 5 years. This disease is exceptionally fatal in infants, but the fatality might be decreased by more care being taken of the children during the course of the illness, especially in the early stages, and by the avoidance of exposure to inclement weather. The period of convalescence is shortened by free exposure of the child to fresh air and sunshine.

DIARRHŒA.

97 deaths were notified during 1911, of which 53 occurred under 1 year, 27 between 1 and 2 years, and 5 between 2 and 5 years. The majority of these cases were those of epidemic enteritis and occurred during the extremely hot and dry weather from 12th August to the middle of October. During this period there were 88 deaths. The death rate, 1.5 per 1,000 for all ages, is much higher than that for England and Wales for the same period. The death rate for children under two years of age was 1.25 per 1,000.

Towards the end of October I made a list of all the deaths due to Enteritis, and visited the homes of 30 fatal cases, particularly of those in the poorest localities, and those where illness had only lasted a few days. In many of these houses there were found Sanitary defects, such as foul middens, filthy yards, dirty houses and uncleanly inmates. In most of these houses it was impossible to prepare food without having it contaminated in some way. It was noteworthy that the clothing and secretions removed from the invalids rarely received any disinfecting treatment. Often the food was prepared by persons with uncleansed hands. An excess of dirt and numerous flies were invariably found in these houses. Food was lying unprotected and covered with flies. If the people could be educated to keep their houses and persons clean and their food free from contamination the mortality from diarrhœa would be lowered.

I would advise that before the onset of the hot and dry weather this year, leaflets be freely distributed, bills posted, and attention drawn through the local papers to the best methods to adopt in dealing with this disease.

During this period also the closest attention ought be paid to the scavenging arrangements and the middens and dry closets should be cleaned out oftener than is now done.

PHTHISIS.

Phthisis is a serious cause of mortality. There were 60 deaths due to Phthisis during 1911 being 1/16 of the total deaths from all causes, the death rate being .93 per 1,000.

In 1910 there were 51 deaths due to the same complaint

Up to 1912 only those cases of Phthisis receiving the attention of the Parish Medical Officer were brought to our notice and these were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and printed instructions given, in order to prevent the spread of the disease. Any sanitary defects or indications of uncleanness found during these visits receive special attention and everything is done to assist in the prevention of the spread of this scourge. The 1912 Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations give the Sanitary Authority more assistance and power, as every case has now to be notified by the Medical man in attendance. There is no doubt that in the future something further than Registration will be done to help to stamp out the disease.

In cases of Phthisis every assistance is given to the Local Practitioners, as the Town provides for all Bacteriological Examinations for poor persons and everything in the way of disinfection and cleanliness is encouraged.

42 Bacteriological Examinations of the Sputum were made during the year.

OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

There were 59 deaths during 1911, the death rate being .93 per 1,000. All that has been said concerning Phthisis applies to these diseases. During 1910, 52 deaths from the same complaints occurred.

CANCER.

In 1911 there were 53 cases of Cancer against 40 in 1910. This disease is more prevalent in the later decades of life. The cause of Cancer is at present the subject of exhaustive research.

The mortality rate is .82 per 1,000.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Bronchitis	...	...	...	90 deaths.
BronchoPneumonia	...	...	24	„
Pneumonia	...	...	74	„
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs			6	„

The Mortality rate for these diseases in 1911 was 3.03; of these deaths more than half occurred in children under 5 years of age. The death-rate from these diseases is abnormally high, and as before-mentioned was due to an epidemic prevalent at the beginning of the year.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS FEVERS.

There were 253 cases of Infectious Fevers notified during the year, made up as follows :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	66
Erysipelas	...	...	...	20
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	118
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	17
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1
Phthisis (B) 1908 Regulations	...	...	...	31
				253

Total cases notified in each ward :—

	N.	W.	P.	S-W.	S-E.	C.	N-E.	Seaton
Diphtheria ...	8	12	13	14	9	9	1	
Erysipelas ...	4	5	4	4	1	1		
Scarlet Fever...	22	12	38	29	10	7		
Enteric Fever	3	1	1	4	6	2		1
Puerperal Fever				1				
	37	30	56	52	26	19	1	1=222
Phthisis, under 1908 Regulations ...						...	...	31
								253

Of these, 34 cases were removed to the Port Sanitary Infectious Fever Hospital. There were 19 deaths from Notifiable Infectious Diseases. They were as follows :—

Diphtheria, 15. Puerperal, 3. Enteric, 1.

The distribution of the cases will be noted in the map in the appendix.

Isolation of Infectious Fevers in the Port Sanitary Hospital is unnecessary for people in good circumstances; these will do much better at home. In cases where adequate isolation and attention cannot be obtained, viz., amongst the houses of the poor, (where they generally have limited accommodation and large families, and where the inmates are liable to carry infection to their fellow workers), Hospital isolation is beneficial to the community at large. All infected houses are visited, sanitary defects remedied, verbal and printed instructions given, and they are thoroughly disinfected at the termination of the illness.

I have on several occasions drawn your attention to the way in which some foodstuffs are prepared, particularly sausages. The defects found on the premises where this class of food is prepared have been rectified, and arrangements made, in future, for a systematic inspection of such places.

Sausage casings, prepared properly, are absolutely innocuous and I have twice had these treated bacteriologically and they have been found sterile. In the same way I have had other casings examined which were ready for filling and they were found swarming with bacteria of putrefaction and also with coli bacillus.

Sausage in this condition is not fit for sale, and in some cases, particularly in Summer, is bound to cause illness, as the amount of cooking it receives is not sufficient to kill the micro-organisms and in the event of any deadly micro-organisms being present at the time very serious illness or death would be the result.

ICE CREAM.

In many instances Ice Cream is prepared by filthy people in filthy houses, is contaminated by filth and is the cause of much sickness. Since I made a special report on this work, drawing detailed attention to these conditions, I have re-examined some of the establishments where Ice Cream is made and though there are improvements, the Ice Cream is still prepared under unhygienic conditions. Registration of these establishments would soon remedy this state of affairs. Application has been made by the Borough to the Local Government Board to have these places Registered, but though several months have elapsed, no communication has yet been received.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

I have inspected the various cowsheds and milkshops in the Borough and found many defects in the arrangements of obtaining, carrying, and handling the milk before it reaches the consumer, whereby the milk may become contaminated by organisms and dirt. In some cases the hind-quarters of the cows are covered with dried faecal matter, and manure is allowed to accumulate in large heaps close to the byre and dairy, forming a breeding ground for flies. The byres would be improved by more frequent coats of whitewash. In few cases did I see arrangements made for milkers to cleanse their hands. The utensils used for the conveyance of milk, though properly scalded, are often rusted. I found the milk often sold in little General Stores in which there were no proper arrangements for the preservation of its purity, being ladled out of open jars standing on a counter amidst other comestibles.

The proper way to obviate this, is to restrict the sale of milk to premises specially adapted for this class of trade. In two instances I found milk exposed for sale containing a thick sediment of dirt.

BOROUGH ABATTOIR.

During the year 1911 the late Medical Officer and myself inspected 48 Tubercular carcasses. Of this number 40 were beasts, 6 of which were condemned and destroyed. In other carcasses the amount of tubercular disease was of such slight extent as to permit of their sale after stripping. In every case the offal was burnt. One calf, two pigs, four sheep, and one lamb, suffering from pleuro pneumonia were condemned.

The quality of the meat supplied to the town is excellent.

With one exception all the animals are slaughtered at the abattoir. This private slaughterhouse is situated on the outskirts of the Borough, and owing to the irregular times at which it is used, it is difficult to supervise. I have made daily visits to the abattoir and all abnormal carcasses are brought under my supervision.

The conditions under which gut scraping, tripe cleansing, and boiling are conducted at the abattoir are satisfactory, and I consider these processes should only be carried out at the abattoir so that at all times they could have my constant attention.

MIDWIVES' ACT 1902.

Twice during the year I have inspected the equipment of the various Midwives practising in the Borough and at other times I have had occasion to re-visit individual nurses. One case of Puerperal Fever occurred in a Midwife's practice, ending fatally. Another infant in a Midwife's practice, due to neglect in reporting infected eyes, (ophthalmia Neonatorum) has lost its eyesight. I am compelled to report these cases to the Central Midwives' Board.

I have cautioned several Midwives where I have noticed a tendency to be careless in the details required in the proper performance of their duties.

SANITARY WORK OF THE YEAR.

A Summary is given by the Sanitary Inspectors together with details of the work done. As Inspector of School Children I have come across a large number of sanitary defects which have been remedied.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Reports on these have been furnished elsewhere by the Sanitary Inspectors. I have on several occasions visited these houses in company with the Sanitary Inspectors and have generally found them satisfactorily conducted.

SCAVENGING DISPOSAL AND HOUSE REFUSE.

If privy middens were abolished the sanitary conditions and health of the town would be greatly improved. In several instances I have found water closets wilfully destroyed by the tenants and the drains and pans choked through pure laziness and carelessness. Where this happens repeatedly firm measures should be adopted.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

During the latter part of the year the conditions required by the Act have been carefully considered. A special committee has been formed to inspect all buildings which in my opinion ought to be closed, either permanently or temporarily. The Local Government Board have asked for information on a scheduled form regarding unsanitary property, as by the provisions of the Town Planning Act of 1909, it is required that the houses of the poor have regular and complete inspection. Regulations have already been issued for the systematic exercise of such control.

This Act states that in the case of houses or parts thereof, the rent of which does not exceed £26, the conditions imply that at the time of letting they are reasonably fit for habitation and that they be kept fit throughout the holding.

REPORT ON THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

I beg to present the following report for the year 1911 on the work carried on by the staff of the Public Health Department in connection with the Public Elementary Schools of the Borough. This report is necessarily meagre owing to the fact that I have only held this appointment six months, whilst the period covered by it is one year.

For three months, owing to no school nurse being appointed, I visited all the children excluded from school during that period for various defects, as well as those suspected of being not legitimately absent.

The majority of these children belong to the poorer classes, and had generally been excluded owing to vermin, or conditions brought about by vermin. In most cases it was found necessary not only to advise treatment but also to see that it was carried out. These services had the effect of hastening the return of children to school.

The examination of school children for statistical purposes is carried on most efficiently by four part-time Medical Officers who take a broad view of their duties, and, after examining a school, write detailed lists of defects found amongst the children. I have on several occasions seen their methods of examination and I think all that is possible is being done by them.

All examinations are conducted on the same lines by the medical inspectors and tabulated results of their work will be found further on.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

I have made two inspections of the schools of the Borough and have found few serious defects existing.

VENTILATION.

Good ventilation is an absolute necessity. In schools where bad ventilation exists, we have a larger proportion of nose and throat complaints. In all schools the windows should be so arranged that adequate through-currents of fresh air can be obtained; otherwise the atmosphere becomes overheated, and is vitiated with respiratory discharges, as well as—in some cases—by the exhalations from dirty bodies and clothing.

The effect on the breathing organs is harmful and, if prolonged, leads to throat, nose and lung troubles.

More attention to the principles of ventilation would be beneficial in all schools.

The class rooms should be invariably open to fresh air during meal hours and play time.

When entering badly ventilated rooms from the fresh air, the atmosphere is noticeably unpleasant. This sensation of unpleasantness however, soon passes off, and it is easy to understand how the occupants notice nothing particularly amiss.

It is impossible to obtain educational efficiency from teachers or scholars under these conditions. Inattention from languor on the part of the scholars is apt to result from overheated schoolrooms.

The teachers responsible should insist upon all windows being opened during the intervals in order to thoroughly ventilate the rooms. The temperature would of course be lowered, but would result in better health and higher educational efficiency.

WINDOW LIGHTING.

The relationship between the windows and the seating in all schools should admit of the maximum of light being obtained, and efficient window cleaning should be insisted upon. Some schools would be improved by being painted or distempered a lighter colour.

Inadequate lighting is a strain on children's eyes, resulting in defective vision and protuding shoulder blades. A comparison between a poorly-lighted and a well-lighted school will show the difference in pupils' vision.

HEATING.

The best method for heating schools is by low pressure hot water pipes or by well-constructed stoves or open fireplaces. The temperature of schools ought never to be higher than 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Coke stoves are objectionable as they render the air overdry, and, when cracked, allow noxious gases to escape.

CLOAK ROOM ACCOMMODATION.

There should always be a sufficiency of cloak room accommodation. The pegs should be wide apart, thus preventing the spread of vermin from the wearing apparel of dirty, to that of clean children. In all cases the pegs should be placed within easy reach of the children. Provision might be made for the drying of wet clothing, as after being in a hot and close atmosphere, children returning home in damp clothing run grave risks.

The School Nurse, provided during the past two winters by the public spirit of Ald. Horsley, re-commenced her duties on 7th November, 1911, and has continued with indefatigable energy up to date. Although properly speaking my report should end on 31st December, particulars of her work are given from 7th November, 1911 to 9th March, 1912, in order to show the efforts which are being made on behalf of the school children.

The nurse first directed her attention to the children attending three of the worst schools and already great improvement is noticeable, save for some chronic cases which regularly receive my attention. It facilitates

matters when the nurse is present at the examinations made by the Medical Inspectors, as where necessary, she at once follows up the cases. The nurse keeps a register of all her work, containing particulars useful for future reference. I strongly recommend that a School Nurse should be regularly engaged by the Education Authority. The work already done has proved the value of such an appointment. Children return to school at an earlier date than they otherwise would, the attendances being thus improved. The increase in the grant alone should more than compensate them for the outlay.

ACCOUNT OF THE DETAILS REPORTED BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

During the twelve months 3,528 children were examined, 1,654 being boys and 1,874 girls. In all cases where defects were found, the parents were notified and requested to seek medical advice.

The clothing and footwear of the children examined were in many instances unsatisfactory. The percentage of bad clothing is 13.33, as against 9⁰/₀ for the year 1910. There are great differences noticed at varying ages, boys being worse than girls, in the ratio of 9.7 to 3.63.

On analysis of some of the figures for the different Schools, marked differences are also found.

Lister Street Schools	...	...	9.4
Ward-Jackson „	...	...	18.0
St. Joseph's „	...	...	8.0
Exchange „	...	...	7.0
Elwick Road „	...	...	Nil.
Brougham „	...	...	8.0
Oxford Street, Park Road and Lynnfield Schools	...	...	10.0
St. Paul's School	...	...	20.0

15⁰/₀ of the boots were defective, as against 11⁰/₀ for the year 1910. The remarks on defective clothing in regard to the schools afore-mentioned, apply also to the boots. In some cases the children were barefooted, the percentage being 1.8.

The percentages given are those for the various days of inspection, and we must not lose sight of the fact that many of the children were dressed and cleaned for the inspection.

CLEANLINESS. With regard to cleanliness, particulars were taken of conditions found in the head and on the body. Dirty and verminous conditions of the head were found to the extent of 8⁰/₀, and of the body 5⁰/₀. Verminous conditions and want of cleanliness vary very much in the different schools.

As regards verminous conditions, the majority of head cases are found in girls, but as regards the body I find very little difference. Taking the analysis of 400 cases in boys and girls, I find less than 1⁰/₀ difference between the sexes. It is quite a common thing to find children otherwise well cared-for, with their heads infected with lice and nits. On examination of the homes of these children, we find nothing to take exception to.

On the other hand, when we find dirty heads together with filthy bodies and body lice, this verminous condition is generally associated with dirty houses. In some cases the state of the children is deplorable, they being dirty, ragged, and simply alive with vermin. The houses in most of these cases are unsanitary, showing absolute disregard for cleanliness in any form. In many cases the parents are verminous, and show other evidences of neglect. The children's staple food is bread and tea, fried fish and chips, and they are often sent to a dirty verminous bed without removing their clothes. The mothers express surprise when informed that the children's bodies are dirty, as they were washed at periods ranging from 2 to 7 weeks! In such cases the practicability of ensuring cleanliness seems almost hopeless. The children are excluded from school time after time, and for a day or two after their return an improvement is noticeable, but very soon they are as bad as ever. My experience has been that free stoving of the house and clothes is the best method of procedure. For a time it seems to act as a preventative, but as the inmates, whilst having the stoving done, are generally wearing verminous clothing, it is only a matter of time before the house is infested again. Through our visits and advice a great deal has been done to remedy this state of affairs, and where advice is persistently discarded, I find the best plan is to call in the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, and his warning often leads to good results. Where convictions have been obtained they have proved salutary to the neighbourhood.

All children found with verminous bodies and heads are sent home to be cleaned and in the event of their returning to school dirty, they are excluded and a card is given them setting forth reasons for their exclusion with directions as to the best method of dealing with the condition. They also have the attention of the School Nurse, who instructs the mother in home cleanliness.

It is only by the adoption of systematic examination of the heads and bodies of the children by the doctors, teachers and nurse, and the following up of the cases by the nurse (with stringent measures where necessary) that we can hope to achieve permanent improvement in this direction.

DEFECTIVE SPEECH is present in 0.6 per cent. of the children.

DEFECTIVE VISION. I find that 9.6 per cent. of the school children have defective vision, the girls being slightly in excess of the boys. With regard to external eye disease, the percentage is 2.25. There is a marked variation in the amount of defective vision in the various schools. This defect can to some extent be mitigated by a suitable arrangement of the desks and blackboard in relation to the windows, and by seating those with defective vision near to the blackboard. Wherever defects are found, the parents are notified of the result of the eye examination, and are recommended to see an eye specialist. It is impossible to give returns of the cases where remedy has been sought, but I know that a large number of these cases receive no scientific attention at all. In many instances the parents are not able to pay for the necessary attention, they practically live from hand to mouth, and in such cases, the Education Authority would be well advised to make arrangements with a local specialist to have these children properly examined, and supplied with glasses. The saving in the children's health and the improvement in the work done would more than compensate for the small expenditure incurred. It would be possible for arrangements to be made so that the outlay for testing the sight and supplying glasses in each case should not exceed 10/-.

DEFECTIVE TEETH. There is a great variation in the condition of teeth at different ages. Defective teeth were found in over 30 per cent. of the examinations. In one class, comprising 36 children, where the ages ranged from 9 to 11, defects were found in the mouths of 28. On being questioned as to whether they used a tooth brush, only one child could reply in the affirmative. Speaking generally, very little attention is

paid by parents to their children's teeth. There is no doubt, that if the teeth were regularly brushed, much decay would be prevented, but the only certain way of this being done, is for it to be carried out at school under the supervision of the teachers.

DEFECTIVE HEARING AND EAR DISEASES. 1.7 per cent. of the children examined suffer from these defects. A slight defect in hearing is often missed. A more minute research into these cases would show the percentage to be much higher.

NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES. The condition of the Nose and Throat is a great factor in the future health of the child. Abnormalities in the nose and throat, particularly enlarged tonsils and adenoids conduce to mouth breathing and render the sufferer particularly liable to respiratory troubles, deafness, and mental dulness, and therefore it is to this class of sufferer that the greatest attention is being paid.

After very careful examination a list of between three to four hundred children suffering from adenoids and enlarged tonsils has been made and every case is receiving attention. More than 150 have followed the advice given and in 86 cases the children have undergone operation for the relief of their ailments.

NUTRITION.	Good	...	...	31	per cent.
	Normal	...	...	47	„
	Below Normal	...	...	15	„
	Bad	...	...	7	„

In most of the cases where mal-nutrition is apparent, a large amount of it is due to unhealthy homes and improper food. It is only in exceptional cases we find children suffering from lack of food.

MENTAL CONDITION is classified as bright, fair, dull, backward, mentally defective and imbecile.

DEFORMITIES AND MALFORMATIONS	...	...	2.7	per cent
HEART AND CIRCULATORY DISEASES	...	...	0.8	„
SKIN DISEASES	...	...	4.7	„

this latter includes many skin diseases ; particularly ringworm, scabies, and impetigo. For statistical purposes such a classification is misleading, as impetigo may be a disease by itself or it may be the outcome of verminous conditions.

SCABIES (ITCH) was especially prevalent in the Autumn of the year. All cases of this disease ought to be excluded from school and not allowed to start again without being medically examined. A large portion of school life is lost by this complaint not being efficiently treated.

RINGWORM. During the Autumn there were a large number of cases.

Many Education Authorities now use the X Rays treatment for the cure of this ailment, thereby enabling a child to be safely sent back to school cured, within a month, whereas by older methods, months may elapse before a cure is effected, with liability to relapse.

LUNG DISEASE	...	...	...	...	1.2 per cent.
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM	...	...	...	...	0.4 „
PHTHISIS	...	...	...	...	2.6 „
OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES	...	...	...	...	1.5 „

Four children were excluded from school suffering from Lupus Vulgaris. Two of these have been cured with X Rays and Finsen Light Treatment.

RICKETS	...	...	...	...	1.8 per cent.
OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS	...	...	...	...	3.1 „

In one school where 191 children were examined, 132 parents were present. In some schools, statistics have now been discarded. In some conditions such as bad clothing, bad boots, barefooted, uncleanliness, etc., it is advisable to have the children examined without warning, otherwise they are specially prepared for the occasion, the figures in many cases being consequently misleading.

In other cases it is a great advantage to have the parents present especially when abnormalities are found.

Previous illnesses of children include,

Measles	...	48 per cent.	Whooping Cough	...	33.7 per cent.
Scarlet Fever	...	8.2 „	Diphtheria	...	1.9 „
Chicken Pox	...	20.4 „	Other illnesses	...	12.3 „

VACCINATION :—

No Vaccination Marks	...	10.3 per cent.
One Mark	...	20.7 „
Two Marks	...	22.4 „
Three Marks	...	2.9 „
Four Marks	...	43.7 „

It will be noticed that over ten per cent. of the children show no vaccination marks. 43.7 % show efficient vaccination. As the number of marks decrease, so the efficiency of vaccination decreases and the liability to contract smallpox increases. This latter fact should be borne in mind in view of the presence of smallpox in the town at the time of writing. (March, 1912).

The following statistics show in a condensed form the percentages of defects and other conditions noted :—

Number of children examined	3,528
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-------

Clothing and Footwear :—

Bad Clothing	...	...	13.33
Bad Boots	...	...	15.0
Barefooted	...	...	1.8

Uncleanliness :—

Dirty Heads	...	...	8.0
Dirty Bodies	...	...	5.0
Defective Speech	...	...	0.6
Defective Vision	...	...	9.6
External Eye Diseases	...	...	2.25
Defective Hearing and Ear Diseases			1.7
Defective Teeth	...	...	30.0
Nose and Throat Diseases	...	...	11.0

Nutrition :—

Good	...	...	31.0
Normal	...	...	47.0
Below Normal	...	...	15.0
Bad	...	...	7.0

Mental Condition :—

Bright	...	...	87.05
Fair	...	...	6.0
Dull	...	...	3.0
Backward	...	...	3.45
Mentally Defective	...	...	0.5
Imbecile	...	...	0.0
Deformities and Malformations	...	...	2.7
Heart and Circulation Diseases	...	...	0.8
Skin Diseases	...	...	4.7
Lung Diseases	...	...	1.2

The following tables give the average Weights and Heights of Children measured in 1911 :—

GIRLS.					BOYS.			
Age.	Weight in Lbs.	Weight in Kilos.	Height in Inches.	Height in Cms.	Weight in Lbs.	Weight in Kilos.	Height in Inches.	Height in Cms.
4 to 5	35.7	16.2	38.5	98.8	36.1	16.4	38.9	99.5
5 „ 6	38.8	17.6	40.9	104.9	39.4	17.9	41.3	105.7
6 „ 7	42.9	19.5	43.7	111.2	44.0	20.1	43.3	111.8
7 „ 8	43.4	19.72	44.0	112.7	44.7	20.3	44.4	113.2
8 „ 9	45.6	20.75	44.8	114.5	48.0	21.8	46.6	117.9
12 „ 13	71.4	32.4	53.6	136.8	72.5	32.8	55.1	140.3
13 „ 14	78.7	35.7	55.9	142.1	80.0	36.3	56.2	143.6

At all ages both in girls and boys the average weight and height is below the Anthropometric Committees Standard Average.

CASES ATTENDED TO BY NURSE SMITH

From 7th November, 1911 to 13th March, 1912.

Cases.	Number Visited.
Verminous	66
Skin Disease	130
Sore Eyes	40
Ringworm	27
Sore Feet and Legs	16
Abscess	18
Sore Ears	9
Adenoids and Tonsils	204
Whooping Cough	17
Other Ailments	62
	<hr/> 589 <hr/>

The work of inspection has been greatly facilitated by the ready and willing help afforded by the teachers in the various schools. They have shown a keen desire to do all in their power for the betterment of the children and for the improvement of the conditions under which they have to work.

I cannot close my report without paying a tribute to Nurse Smith, whose zeal in carrying out the duties entailed in this new office is worthy of the highest praise. I have been so much impressed with the usefulness of her work that I feel sure it would be a great acquisition to the department if the appointment was made permanent.

H. E. GAMLEN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., B.M.A.,
Medical Officer of Health.



County Borough of West Hartlepool.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1911.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report on the operations and work done in the Sanitary Department for the year ending December 31st, 1911,

The 12 Notices standing over from last year have all been complied with.

During the year, 1,149 informal notices have been served for the abatement of 1,950 nuisances, several of them not having received attention, 144 formal notices had to be served as resolved by you for their abatement.

Ten notices are standing over, the work not being completed.

GENERAL WORK.

Number of Notices Served	Nature of Nuisance	Number of Nuisances Registered
27	To trap defective drains	36
2	„ No disconnection from sewer	7
78	„ Other faults	107
180	„ Cleanse and limewash dirty dwellings and workshops	181
53	„ Repair yard pavements	98
171	„ Repair spouts and fallpipes	303
30	„ Repair dwelling house roofs	49
3	„ Repair dilapidated dwellings	3
92	„ Convert privies and ashpits into water closets and dry pans... ..	125
49	„ To abate overcrowding	49
6	„ Cleanse and limewash common lodging houses	6
3	„ Cleanse bakehouses	3
3	„ Repair privies	5
4	„ Repair ashpits	12
115	„ Repair water closets	195
8	„ Provide additional water closets	8
4	„ Remove offensive accumulations of manure ...	4
26	„ Animals improperly kept	26
1	„ Provide dust pans	1
93	„ Provide ashpit and pan closet doors ...	159
14	„ Close polluted wells	6
18	„ Clean out soft water wells	29
5	„ Cease throwing slops into ashpits ...	4
8	„ Remove accumulations of offensive stagnant water	9
21	„ Provide a pure water supply	57
135	„ Other nuisances	464
1,149		1,946
144 ★		
1,293		

★ Final Notices

WATER SAMPLES.

Seven samples of well water analysed.

One sample of well water was certified to be of good and wholesome quality for drinking purposes.

The other six samples upon analysis were all certified to be not of good and wholesome quality for drinking purposes.

Upon notices being served upon the owners, the polluted wells were closed and filled in, and the Company's water laid on to 29 houses which were previously supplied with water from these wells.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough of which there are 8 have been regularly inspected, 163 visits having been made.

No legal proceedings have been necessary against any of the keepers. The Bye-Laws relating to the Limewashing and Cleansing have been rigidly enforced.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The Registered Houses let in Lodgings of which there are 11 have been frequently visited both day and night.

The number of these houses is increasing owing chiefly to the ease with which high rents can be obtained for separate rooms, furnished by the person sub-letting.

A house let in lodgings is frequently known as a "Farmed Out" house.

A who rents a house from B but does not live on the premises, will furnish it and let each room to a separate family. Ridiculously high rents are charged for these houses furnished with the barest necessities.

Very close supervision is necessary for the detection of overcrowding and uncleanness as the tenants are constantly changing.

DAIRIES COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 108 Milkshops, 34 Purveyors, and 8 Cowsheds, which have been systematically inspected and found in a good and clean condition generally.

Meat &c., condemned and destroyed as unfit for human food:—

6 Carcases of Beast.	5 Casks of Pickles.
5 „ Sheep.	18 Pieces of Meat.
6 „ Pigs.	330 lbs. Meat.
3 „ Lambs.	12 st. of Offal.
1 Carcase of a Calf.	28 Baskets of Plums.
137 Pieces of Offal.	60 lbs. of Tomatoes.

HOUSES FUMIGATED.

Beds, Bedding, and all other articles likely to retain infection, have been removed from 121 houses to the Corporation Disinfecting Chambers, and 86 houses were fumigated with the beds and bedding in the rooms, and 244 rooms have been fumigated in 207 houses.

Notices and instructions were left at each house. Disinfectants and lime were given free, and brushes lent to the poor for the cleansing of their houses and premises.

Beds, Bedding and Sundries disinfected by apparatus and in dwellings : —

Beds and Bedding	...	...	159
Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	322
Carpets and Rugs	...	...	81
Articles of Clothing	...	...	106
Sheets, Blankets and Quilts	...	...	353
Sundry Articles	...	...	150
			<u>1,171</u>

SCAVENGING.

The Contractor for the Borough has carried out his work on the whole in a satisfactory manner.

Complaints were received that night soil was being deposited on land near residential property. The Contractor was instructed to discontinue this practice.

125 foul privies and ashpits have been converted into water closets, and dry ash bins provided for the house refuse.

TABLE OF LOADS REMOVED AND DESTROYED.

Month		To Destructor	To Farms	Sundries To Destructor	Total
January	...	2,074	446	317	2,837
February	...	1,456	290	221	1,967
March	...	1,448	192	220	1,860
April	...	1,333	362	196	1,891
May	...	1,816	285	311	2,412
June	...	1,270	159	226	1,655
July	...	1,631	164	309	2,104
August...	...	1,226	74	241	1,541
September	...	1,282	80	244	1,606
October	...	1,651	244	274	2,169
November	...	1,336	275	189	1,800
December	...	1,086	227	163	1,476
		17,609	2,798	2,911	23,318

SEATON CAREW DISTRICT.

The Contractor for this district did his work well, all the refuse being removed to farms at a distance. Loads removed 1,330.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

The number of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs during during the past three years.

					Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
Year ending	December	31st,	1909	...	3,742	12,175	526	5,613
"	"	"	1910	...	3,762	12,040	408	4,705
"	"	"	1911	...	3,827	13,255	475	4,712
					11,331	37,470	1,409	15,030

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC ABATTOIRS, ETC.

- 7,006 Inspections to Dwelling houses, Shops and other premises.
- 495 Inspections to Factories and Workshops.
- 163 Inspections to Common Lodging Houses.
- 581 Inspections to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.
- 42 Inspections to bakehouses.
- 58 Inspections to Houses let in Lodgings.
- 4 Inspections to Outworkers premises.
- 57 Inspections to Ice-Cream Vendors premises.
- 608 Inspections to Fish, Fruit, and Meat Shops.
- 211 Visits to Abattoirs.
- 6 Visits to Marine Stores.
- 222 Visits to Fever Infected Houses.
- 173 Complaints attended to.
- 186 Drains tested with smoke machine.
- 2,353 Bottles of Izal given out.

PROSECUTIONS BEFORE MAGISTRATES BY THE SANITARY AUTHORITY 1911.

Date.	Nature of Offence.	Fines.	Orders Made.	Costs.
Feb. 27th	Not abating a nuisance		Adjourned for a week, work done in meantime	4/-
April 29th	Do.		Work done in meantime, Costs paid.	4/-
June 19th	Carrying on business of a knacker and not licensed for that purpose		Case withdrawn by Town Clerk's instructions. Corporation paid Costs.	4/-
July 26th	Milk not of nature, quality and substance demanded		Case withdrawn. Warranty produced. Corporation paid Costs.	4/-
July 26th	Do.		Case withdrawn on payment of Costs.	4/-
Oct. 11th	Nuisance arising from the keeping of birds		Order made to remove the birds within 7 days.	13/-
Nov. 29th	Selling of unsound fruit unfit for the food of man	2/6	Case adjourned from 22nd to 29th.	10/-
Nov. 29th	Do.	2/6	Case adjourned from 22nd to 29th.	11/-
				£2/14/0

FOOD AND DRUGS.

134 Samples have been taken during the year.

113 were certified to be genuine, 7 doubtful, and 14 adulterated.

Articles.	No. taken.	Genuine.	Doubtful.	Adulterated or below normal Standard.
Milk ...	72	56	5	11
Butter ...	15	15	...	...
Margarine ...	2	2	...	...
Lard ...	8	5	2	1
Bread ...	6	6	...	...
Cheese ...	2	2	...	...
Pepper ...	5	5	...	...
Mustard ...	4	4	...	...
Arrowroot ...	4	4	...	...
Baking Powder ...	4	4	...	...
Malt Vinegar ...	2	2	...	...
Milk Sugar ...	4	4	...	...
Jam ...	2	2	...	...
Marmalade ...	2	2	...	...
Coffee ...	2	...	...	2
	134	113	7	14

SUMMARY.

First Quarter	...	...	...	32
Second „	...	...	...	54
Third „	...	...	...	24
Fourth „	...	...	...	24
				134

The following samples were taken informally :—

12 Samples of Butter.

5	„	Lard.
2	„	Cheese.
2	„	Pepper.
2	„	Mustard.
4	„	Milk Sugar.
4	„	Baking Powder.
4	„	Arrowroot.
2	„	Malt Vinegar.

The undermentioned samples upon analysis gave results equivalent to the following percentage of adulteration :—

No. of Samples.	Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
465	New Milk	1.60°/o added water	Vendor cautioned by Health Committee
470	New Milk	4.50°/o added water	Do.
471	New Milk	2.40°/o added water	Do.
483	Coffee	Contains 80°/o Coffee & 20°/o Chicory	Explanations demanded by Health Committee
484	Coffee	Contains 42°/o Coffee & 58°/o Chicory	Explanations accepted
528	New Milk	12°/o deficient in fat	Proceedings instituted against Vendor withdraw on payment of costs
533	New Milk	6.7°/o „	Further sample purchased and found genuine
534	New Milk	10°/o „	Do.
544	New Milk	15°/o „	Proceedings instituted but withdrawn. Vendor held warranty
554	New Milk	3.30°/o added water	Explanations demanded by Health Committee
555	New Milk	1.0°/o „	Explanations accepted
556	New Milk	3.60°/o „	
558	Lard	Adulterated with cotton seed oil	This was an informal sample, formal sample taken and was certified genuine.
590	New Milk	22.70°/o deficient in fat	Explanation demanded by Health Committee. Explanation accepted.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS WHEAT,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

THE HOUSING ACTS.

As required by these Acts, systematic inspections have been carried out by your inspectors in certain parts of the town.

Where structural defects have been found, notices have been served upon the owners, and in two instances closing orders were made as the houses were unfit for habitation. These two houses have since been put into repair and the closing order revoked.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Report on the Administration of this Act in the County Borough of West Hartlepool for the Year 1911.

On January 1st, 1911, there were 312 Workshops on the Register.

During the year 14 new ones have been added and 8 have been struck off the Register.

The number on the Register at the end of the year was 318, made up as follows :—

Workshops	...	...	290
Domestic Workshops	...	...	18
Workplaces	...	...	10
			<hr/> 318

Thirteen notices have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, informing us of defects in Factories and Workshops remediable under the Public Health Acts. All defects have been remedied.

The domestic Workshops and the Workplaces have all been found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

HOMEWORK. 20 inspections have been made of Outworkers premises and in 3 instances it was necessary to serve notices to cleanse the premises. The requirements of the notices were carried out.

BAKEHOUSES. There are 45 on the Register of which four are underground. In 8 instances it was necessary to require the cleansing and limewashing of the walls or ceilings.

In the case of one boot repairing workshop occupied by three men, the property (a wooden building) was in such a dilapidated condition, that representation was made by your inspector to the owner, and the building was pulled down.

WORKSHOPS ON THE REGISTER. DECEMBER 31st, 1911.

Number and Nature of various Trades.

Dress and Mantle-making	...	46	Cycle Repairers	...	...	7
Milliners	...	...	12	Fat Renderers	...	5
Tailors	...	...	20	Tripe Boilers	...	4
Boot Makers and Repairers	...	31	Egg Pickling	...	...	2
Bakehouses (Retail)	...	44	Sailmakers	...	...	4
Do. (wholesale)	...	1	Picture Framers	...	...	4
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	...	31	Tinsmiths	...	...	3
Plumbers	...	23	Fish Curers...	...	...	3
Blacksmiths...	...	13	Drysalts	...	...	3
Upholsterers & French Polishers	...	6	Harness Makers	...	...	3
Cartwrights...	...	9	Restaurants	...	...	3
Laundries	...	4	Miscellaneous	...	...	33
Photographers	...	4			—	—
Total						318

The following tables are included at the request of the Secretary of State :—

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES & HOMEWORK.**1. INSPECTION.**

Premises.	Number of Inspections.		Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	...	87	17
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	...	319	47
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report)...	...	14	2

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars				Number of Defects	
				Found	Remedied
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>					
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	23	23
Want of Ventilation	...	..	...	2	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	3	3
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	22	22
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :—</i>					
Insufficient	...	...	...	5	5
Unsuitable and Defective	...	...	...	9	9
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	1	1

Particulars				Number of Defects	
				Found	Remedied
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :—</i>					
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bake-houses					
(S. 101)	...	...	...	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for					
Bakehouse (SS. 97 to 100)	...	...		8	8
Other Offences (excluding offences relating					
to outwork which are included in part					
4 of this Report)	...	...	...	1	1
				<hr/> 74	<hr/> 74

3. OTHER MATTERS.

Class				Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—				
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 153)				1
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector as remediable				
under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory				
and Workshop Act (S. 5)				
Notified by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	13
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector			...	13
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :				
Certificates granted during the year	...	...	...	none
In use at the end of the year	...	...	...	4

HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LIST. SECTION 107										Number of Inspections of Outworkers Premises	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises Section 108			Outwork in infected Premises Sections 109, 110		
	List received from Employers						Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	Number of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils	Prosecutions			Instances	Notices Served	Pros'cut'ns	Instances	Orders made S. 110	Pros'cut'ns Sections 109, 110
	Twice in the year			Once in the year					Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists	Failing to send Lists							
	Lists	Outworkers		Lists	Outworkers												
		Contractors	Workmen		Contractors	Workmen											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Wearing Apparel :—																	
(1) Making, &c. ...	2	—	4	9	3	29	None	None	None	None	20	3	None	None	None	None	None
(2) Cleansing and Washing																	
Lace, Lace Curtains & Nets																	
Artificial Flowers ...																	
Nets, other than Wire Nets...																	
Tents ...																	
Sacks ...																	
Furniture and Upholstery ...																	
Fur Pulling ...																	
Feather Sorting ...																	
Umbrellas, &c. ...																	
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.																	
Paper Bags and Boxes ...																	
Basket Making ...																	
Brush Making ...																	
Racquet and Tennis Balls...																	
Stuffed Toys ...																	
File Making ...																	
Electro-plate ...																	
Cables and Chains ...																	
Anchors and Grapnels ...																	
Cart Gear ...																	
Locks, Latches and Keys ...																	
Pea Picking ...																	
Total ...	2	—	4	9	3	29	—	—	—	—	20	3	—	—	—	—	—

1.—TABLE of BIRTHS and DEATHS occurring in the County Borough of West Hartlepool for the 6 years ending 1911.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number	Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1906	68,804		2,168	30.9	891	12.1			297	137	1,038	15.1
1907	70,040		2,080	29.7	923	13.1			262	126	1,014	14.1
1908	71,147		2,138	28.3	933	13.1			234	114	933	13.1
1909	71,147		1,915	26.9	952	13.3			220	103	948	13.3
1910	70,000		1,856	26.5	848	12.1			247	133	947	13.4
1911	63,932	1,852	1,854	29.0	1,007	15.76	29	22	236	127	1,000	15.64

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	3,555	Total population at all ages	63,932
		Number of inhabited houses	13,452
		Average number of persons per house	4.7

11.—Table shewing CASES of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified in the County Borough of West Hartlepool during the year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY (WARDS.)								TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	North	West	Park	South- West	South- East	Central	North- East	Seaton	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	66	...	19	41	4	2	...	...	8	12	13	14	9	9	1	...	7
Erysipelas	20	...	...	...	6	12	..	2	4	5	5	4	1	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	118	..	32	76	6	4	...	...	21	12	38	29	10	7	...	1	26
Typhus Fever .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	17	...	4	2	5	6	...	...	3	2	1	3	6	2	...	...	1
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis {	Under Tuberculosis Regu- lations, 1908	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under Tuberculosis Regu- lations, 1911																
	Others																
Totals	253	...	55	119	22	24	...	2	36	31	57	51	26	19	1	1	34

Isolation Hospital (name and situation) Port Sanitary Authority Infectious Hospital, Throston.

Total available beds, 50.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 5.

III.—Table shewing CAUSES OF and AGES at DEATH for the County Borough of West Hartlepool during the year 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT								TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	11
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
All Causes { (Certified ... Uncertified ...	999 8									
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	24	10	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	15	...	1	9	5	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	60	...	2	...	4	17	25	12	...	6
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	14	2	...	6	4	1	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	45	9	11	10	7	4	2	2	...	1
Rheumatic Fever ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Cancer malignant disease ...	53	...	...	...	1	1	5	28	18	10
Bronchitis ...	90	40	15	4	...	...	3	9	19	3
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	24	...	13	10	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all other forms) ...	74	18	1	2	3	7	19	14	10	9
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	97	53	27	5	1	...	...	4	7	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2
Alcoholism ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	17	...	...	1	1	...	3	7	5	2
Puerperal Fever ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	6	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth	81	75	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	46	...	4	6	7	6	9	10	4	21
Suicides ...	6	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	324	26	4	9	11	12	27	88	147	69
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,007	236	92	71	46	53	108	188	213	130



IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1911.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233 3
{ Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
{ Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	4	10
{ Diarrhoea... ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	10	4	27
{ Enteritis ...	...	1	...	1	2	5	9	6	4	26
{ Tuberculous Meningitis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	6
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
{ Congenital Malformations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Premature Birth... ..	27	5	8	1	41	3	...	...	...	44
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	8	3	2	2	15	6	7	1	2	31
Atelectasis ...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
Injury at birth ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
Rickets...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	6
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	6
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	2	...	...	2	13	13	8	4	40
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	7	18
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Other Causes ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	42	11	10	6	69	41	52	41	33	236

Nett Births in the year 1911, 1,854.

Nett Deaths in the year 1911, 236.



PHTHISIS : SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Classes for which accommodation is provided.	By whom provided.	Where situated.	Total number of Beds.	How are patients selected ?	Are patients under the care of a resident Medical Officer ?	What charge, if any is made for the use of Beds ?	Do the Sanitary Authority use— (1) their isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-pox Hospital, for cases of Phthisis.	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve Beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium. If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium ?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents ?
(a) Early cases	None								
(b) Intermediate cases	None								
(c) Advanced cases	None								

Have the Council, or any Private Body, provided
a Dispensary. If so, give particulars.

No.

H. E. GAMLEN,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

February 29th, 1912.



REFERENCES.

- SCARLET FEVER CASES
- DIPHTHERIA
- TYPHOID & ENTERIC



County Borough of West Hartlepool
STREET MAP.

Published by order of the Council.

1911.

NELSON F. DENNIS, M. INST. C.E. BOROUGH ENGINEER & SURVEYOR.

H. E. GAMLEN, M.B.B.S. Medical Officer of Health.

Scale:

